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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Human Greatness.

The stars are myriad suns that float
Each one a luminous golden mote,
And each within his little place
About the loneliness of space.

They float and drift and swarm and swim,
In human vision faint and dim,
And still beyond our keenest eyes
They throng a million other skies.

Imagination falls, and thought
Before the threshold halts distraut,
While blackly o'er the spirit brood
The terrors of infinitude.

And what's the earth? A satellite
That whirls about a cosmic mite,
A grain of dust impalpable,
Of which all space is sifted full.

And here's a man upon the earth
Who prides himself on wealth or birth;
Who struts his little breath elate;
And cries: Behold me, I am great!
—[George Horton, in Chicago Herald.

A Plucky Little Woman.

BY CHARLES E. LEWIS.

In the building of the first great trunk line of railroad across the continent upward of 10,000 men were killed by the Indians or met death through sickness or accident. During the first three or four years of train service tramps and toughs and terrors made life a burden for all train conductors, and the small stations were entirely at their mercy. There were plenty of telegraph operators out of a job who could not be induced to take a lone station at any salary, and sometimes the company had to send three men to one station where there was little or nothing for one to do.

Lone Pine station was up in the mountains, just at the east end of a long stretch of snow sheds. It was thirteen miles from Bad Creek to the west and eleven from Big Rock to the east. The names of these stations, together with dozens of others, have since been changed. At the date I write of a man named Clark had the Big Rock station. I had Bad Creek and a new agent and operator had just taken possession of Lone Pine. That station had been vacant for a week. It had been held by a young man named Reed for about three months, but one night he was found dead and robbed—the work of the lawless element then overrunning the West. The first news I got from the new agent came from herself over the wire one day, and this is what she said:

"Allow me to introduce myself as Mrs. Hadley, the new agent at Lone Pine. I am just out from Chicago. Charming place this, and I know I shall like it. Hope to become better acquainted."

I found out later on that she was a widow about 26 years old, good looking, well educated, and possessed plenty of courage and common sense. Just why she didn't do as most other young widows do was no one's business but her own. Finding that she must earn her own living, she learned telegraphy and came down the road in search of a place. They didn't want to give her the station at Lone Pine, but she was so persistent that she was finally installed. As at many other stations, she had to gather her own firewood and cook her own provisions, and there were many annoyances to be encountered.

Clark and I were both knocked out to find that a woman had been sent to Lone Pine. Had it been a man we should have expected him to take care of himself, but as it was we couldn't help but worry. There was hardly a day that we didn't have to drive some tough out of our houses at the muzzle of a shotgun, and both of us had twice been held up and cleaned out by gangs. Her station was even more isolated, and though her sex might be respected by some, there were men abroad as wicked as the old-time pirates. In response to our inquiries she assured us that she had been provided with the regular outfit of weapons by the company, and that she should not hesitate to shoot if she found it necessary.

It was in May when the little woman took possession. In describing her I did not say that she was little, but such was the fact. Her weight was not over 100 pounds, and she looked more like a girl of 16 than a woman of 26. I got a chance to run up and see her one afternoon in the month, and found her nicely settled. She had been more or less annoyed by roughs, but there had been no occasion to test her nerve as yet. I found her doubled-barrelled shotgun loaded with buckshot and her navy revolver ready for business, and she assured me that she should not hesitate to fire upon any man who menaced her safety.

I went home much relieved in mind. Outside of the fraternal feeling so strong outside of the brotherhood of the key, there was something in the thought of that little woman being perched up there alone among the grim hills and wild forests calculated to keep a man awake when he should have been sound asleep in his cot. The first alarm came one night early in July. In the forenoon of that day two very rough-looking men had come up the track from the west. They halted at my station, sized me up, and then demanded something to eat. I might have given them a bite had they requested instead of demanded; but when I saw that they meant to pick a quarrel and have an excuse for assaulting and robbing me, I brought out the shot-gun and obliged them to walk on. As soon as they were out of sight I notified the little woman at Lone Pine to look out for them. She replied that she would, and up to 10 o'clock at night I heard from her every hour, but the tramps had not put in an appearance. It was 11.30 o'clock and I was sound asleep when I heard Lone Pine call me over the wire. I rolled off my cot and ran to the instrument and asked what was wanted.

"The tramps are here," was the reply.

"They are knocking on the door and asking for food and shelter."

"But don't let them in. Get down your shotgun, lay it across the table, with the muzzles pointed at the door, and if they break in pull both triggers!"

"They are cursing me and declaring they will set the cabin on fire if I don't open the door," telegraphed the little woman a moment later.

"If you open the door they will murder you! You have a sliding window to the right of your door, if I remember right?".

"Yes."

"Take your revolver, slide the sash back, and fire upon the fellows."

"But I may kill one of them!"

"That's what you want to do—both, if possible! If you show any fear of them they will batter the door in, and then God help you!"

"It's awful to shoot"—

Then came a break. I knew that the fellows were making some demonstrations which obliged her to act, and during the next sixty seconds I heard every beat of my heart. Then came the tremulous message:

"I—I've shot one of them, and what—what—shall I do about it?"

"Did you fire from the window?"

"Yes."

"Don't do anything except wait and watch. If you've hit one the other will likely make off. If he tries to get in, however, give him the same dose. Do you hear him about?"

"No; I think he's moved off, but the one I shot is groaning and taking on awfully."

"Let him groan. You'll have a train from the east in 35 minutes. Keep me advised."

I had two more messages before the the train reached her. One was that the man had ceased to groan and was probably dead, and the other was that the other tramp had tried to burst open the door, but had been driven off by her firing one barrel of her shotgun into it from her side. When the train rolled in a dead man was found at the door and a wounded one lying on the ground a few yards away. There wasn't any inquest on the dead. The body was carried a few miles west and dropped into a gulch, and the wounded man, who had a dozen buckshot in his shoulder, was turned over to the first sheriff. The little woman's adventure made her a heroine for many weeks, and I was not mean enough to let on that I had been obliged to brace her up and direct operations for a distance of thirteen miles.

Everything went well at Lone Pine until the 13th of September. That fall there was a regular army of tramps headed for the West, and the employes of every passenger and freight train had to be armed to the teeth. In some instances the gangs took possession of freight trains and ran them to suit their own convenience. The number of trainmen killed or wounded every week was something astonishing. On the 13th a gang of twenty tramps seized a freight train at a water tank twenty miles east of Big Rock and and ran it to the station. There happened to be a big construction gang at Big Rock, and they turned to and overpowered the tramps and scattered them in every direction. It began raining at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and when night fell it was as dark as pitch. At 8 o'clock a train loaded with bridge material and accompanied by twelve mechanics reached my station from the west on its way to Big Rock.

Just as it came in I got word from Clark over the wire that a landslide had occurred between him and Lone Pine and no trains would be able to pass it before next day. This, you will observe, cut Lone Pine off on the east, and it held the bridge train at my station. I turned in about 11 o'clock, with the rain coming down as if everything was to be drowned out, and it was just half an hour after midnight when I was called by the little woman at Lone Pine.

"I'm sorry to disturb you," she said, "but I fear I'm going to have trouble."

"What's wrong?"

"A number of those tramps who were bounced at Big Rock today have reached here and taken possession of two empty freight cars on the siding. The whole crowd is half drunk and raising Cain."

"If they have shelter and something to drink they won't be apt to bother you tonight. However, I'll sit up with you for a while for company's sake. Are your firearms loaded?"

"Yes. The gang appears to have four or five revolvers, and two bullets have been fired through the window."

"Well, don't show any light, and you had better bunk down on your cot. The fellows will get over their hilarity pretty soon."

It was five minutes before I heard from her again. The engine of the freight train was standing almost opposite the door, and during the interval I went out and roused the sleeping engineer and fireman and told them what was going on at Lone Pine. If things got desperate with the little woman I proposed to take half a dozen of the mechanics and go up to her relief. When she called me again she said:

"One of the gang has routed me up and demanded whiskey and something to eat. When I ordered him away he made threats of what they would do."

"Don't get shaky," I replied. "It's probably a bluff. Construction No. 8 is lying here, and in case you need help a lot of us will come up on the engine. We'll have a clear road and can make it in fifteen minutes."

It was seven minutes before she called again. The locomotive had been fired up, and the fireman had gone back to the caboose and routed out six men who had revolvers, and they were ready to make a dash with us.

"You remember the old caboose car at the end of the side track?" queried the little woman at Lone Pine.

"Yes."

"Well, they have made a bonfire of it, and it's blazing away even in this rain. There are fourteen of the fellows and the toughest lot I've ever seen. I think they mean to attack the house. Hadn't you better come up?"

"I don't want to take the responsibility unless it is positively necessary. You are expected to stand them off if you can. No one will blame you if you wipe out the whole gang. Talk right up to them if they come to the house."

Three or four minutes slipped away, and then she announced that they had given her five minutes in which to surrender, and that one of the empty freight cars had been fired.

"They can't set fire to the house with the water falling like this," I replied. "You have a stout shutter at the window, and they can only attack by way of the door, if at all. They can't shoulder it in with two bars across it, and if they bring up a battering ram you want to fire on them through the lower panels."

What was to be the last message came about ten minutes later.

"They brought up a beam," telegraphed the little woman, "and I gave them the buckshot through the lower panels. I think I hit three or four. Some of them are now firing into the house, while others are bringing up firebrands to burn me out."

"Coming—don't give up!" I rattled off to her, and thirty seconds later the engine was moving away with our crowd. We had a wet track, but a clear run, and after the first two miles we simply flew. We had some fear that the fellows might have turned the switch or pushed a freight car down on the main track, but no such idea had occurred to them. We went through two miles of snow shedding like a rocket shooting along a tube, and when we popped out at the eastern end we were among the tramps. The two cars were blazing away, and a fire had just been started in a third. Firebrands were piled up against the house at three different places, and three or four fellows with revolvers were blazing away at the door and window.

Before the engine had come to a stop we dropped off and began shooting to kill, and in five minutes we had cleaned out the gang. Perhaps you remember the way that certain newspapers pitched into us about that affair, calling it a massacre, and howling for our arrest. There were four killed and seven wounded. Three men were hit when the little woman fired through the door. I know what became of the killed, for I helped to bury them, but the wounded were taken East that afternoon.

When the little woman opened the door to us she had her revolver in her left hand, because one of the stray bullets had passed through the palm of her right. She had also been grazed on the shoulder, and two bullets had passed through her clothing. She had fired both barrels of the shotgun and eleven bullets from the revolver, and was doing bravely when we turned the scales. And did she continue at Lone Pine? Oh, no. A division superintendent fell in love with her, aroused the tender passion in her breast, and away she went to settle down on the Pacific slope and became a nobody—that is, she couldn't be a heroine any more.—[New York Sun.

A load of two tons can be readily carried by a full-grown elephant.

IN THE JAWS OF A SEA.

Steamer Pomeranian Crunched Between Two Huge Waves.

Ten Persons Swept Overboard and Two Fatally Injured.

The Allan Line steamship Pomeranian, from Glasgow, via Moville, for New York, has returned to Glasgow, Scotland, in distress, after having met with one of the most distressing accidents that has occurred to a transatlantic steamer in many years—an accident that resulted in the loss of twelve lives.

The disaster occurred when the steamer was about eleven hundred and fifty miles out.

The Pomeranian encountered boisterous weather immediately after leaving port. It was thought that the wind would soon blow itself out, and with everything ship-shape no fear for the safety of the steamer was entertained. Instead of abating, however, the gale increased in severity until the day of the calamity which dawned with a frightful gale raging and a tremendously high sea running. The hatches were battened down and covered with tarpaulins, ventilators were turned to leeward and every precaution dictated by good seamanship had been taken to prevent water getting below.

Suddenly a tremendous wave reared its crest a short distance ahead of the steamer as she plunged down another wave. Before she could rise the sea came over the starboard bow and tons of green water rushed aft. Almost at the same time a falling wave astern pooped the steamer. The result almost defies description.

The deck saloon, chart house, the bridge and the boats were smashed to pieces and partly washed overboard. The deck was covered with an almost inextricable mass of wreckage and the utmost confusion reigned.

At first the full extent of the disaster was not known. The steamer began to pay off before the wind and sea, and it was at once seen that the quartermasters, Peter McLean and William Urquhart, had been carried away. Two sailors sprang to the wheel and soon put the steamer on her course

Then it was found that Captain Dalziel, the master of the steamer, was missing. He had last been seen standing on the lee side of the steamer, aft the saloon, in conversation with a saloon passenger named John Stewart, a resident of Glasgow.

They had both been caught by the sea that came over the stern and dashed against the deck house. They were then carried with terrific force and jammed beneath the after steam winches.

Captain Dalziel's legs were broken and he sustained internal injuries. He was carefully removed to his room and everything possible was done for him, but he died the next morning. Mr. Stewart's legs were also broken and he sustained other injuries, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

At the time of the accident the second officer, John Cook, had the watch. He was on the bridge with John Hamilton, the fourth officer. Both were carried overboard and drowned.

In the saloon deck-house when the sea broke over the steamer were James Gibson and Lilian Gibson, of Dalkeith, and Jane Caffery, of Londanderry, all first cabin passengers. They were carried over the side and not afterwards seen. David Forbes, of Dundee, a second cabin passenger, and James Pritchard and Fred Westbury, stewards, were also lost in the same manner.

Amid the howling of the wind and the hissing and the roaring of the sea, the cries of those who were carried overboard could not have been heard, even had they had time to utter them. Without a word of warning they were swept to their doom and not a person on the steamer knew what had happened to them until some little time after the accident.

With Captain Dalziel fatally injured and unconscious in his cabin the command of the steamer devolved upon the first officer. The steamer was about in mid-ocean and the question arose in his mind what course to pursue—whether to hold the steamer on her course or to put about and make for Greenock.

When the chart-room was carried away, the charts, sextants and quadrants, in fact everything absolutely essential to the navigation of the ship, went with it. The binnacle-box and its compass on the bridge had also gone overboard, and had it not been that the after-compass remained it is doubtful if the steamer would have reached port for many days. The first officer called the remaining officers of the steamer to a consultation, and it was decided to put about and return to Greenock

The crew cleared away the debris and battened down the hatches. The waves swept over the deck from stem to stern and flooded the passengers' quarters. There was no panic, and the crew had everything snug before dark

Captain Dalziel's body was committed to the waves. The crew and passengers stood by, silently weeping, during the simple and mournful ceremony. The waves were running mountain high, and all felt that they, too, might soon be with their departed captain.

Veteran sailors who were aboard declare that during an experience of thirty years the storm was the worst they ever encountered. If the ship had not been stanch and the discipline good they would have foundered.

THE LABOR WORLD.

CALIFORNIA is next on the list to get a Bureau of Statistics.

IN China workingmen strike every time they make a request.

CONCERTS for working people are being held in Chicago with great success.

THERE are 400 Socialist Leagues in Denmark with a membership of about 33,000.

MACHINERY is producing ninety per cent. of the manufacturing labor of the country.

GOVERNMENT statistics place the average income of American farmers at eighty-two cents a day.

THE protective fund of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners amounts to $14,280.13.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has a membership of about twenty-six thousand. It was organized in 1880.

IN India there are 139 cotton mills, with 3,400,000 spindles and 25,000 looms, employing 116,000 persons. There are also eight new mills now in course of construction.

THE striking machinists of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have compromised on a rate of $3.40 per day at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and $3.70 per day for points west.

THE larger electric machinery builders are all enlarging their works, and have contracts sufficient on hand to keep them busy in many departments to the close of the year.

A LASTING machine that enables one operator to last 300 pairs of shoes a week is one of the latest things in labor-saving machinery. It tackles anything from light feminine foot gear to the heaviest brogans.

ONE million and a half men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these England has 535,000; United States, 300,000; Germany, 235,000; Belgium, 100,000; Russia, 44,000. The world's miners of metal number 4,000,000.

THE Krupps have virtually consolidated with the Gryson works in Magdeburg, Germany, agreeing to pay shareholders nine per cent. for twenty-five years, with privilege to purchase the works within that time for $600,000, and after for $480,000 at the dictation of the shareholders.

THE mutual benefit fund of the Association of Working Girls' Clubs of New York City is a great success. Any club member may join by paying an initiation fee of fifty cents and the payment of fifteen cents a month will entitle her to $3 a week in case of illness. If she pays twenty-five cents a month she will be entitled to $5 a week, or she may pay forty cents and have $8. Anyone who remains a member for five years without drawing any sick benefit has all the money she has paid in weekly dues refunded.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FLOODS caused an overflow of the Delaware River at Trenton, N. J.; the destruction of a bridge at New Brunswick, N. J., and grave fears for the safety of the inhabitants of the Naugatuck Valley, Conn., and in several places in Pennsylvania.

THREE HUNDRED Republicans dined in honor of Abraham Lincoln at Delmonico's, New York City. It was the seventh annual dinner given by the Republican Club on Lincoln's birthday. Speeches were made by Secretary Charles Foster, C. M. Depew and Senator Wolcott.

THREE men were drowned in the Mystic, Boston, Mass., in sight of hundreds of skaters and spectators on shore. They ventured too close to the channel and the thin ice gave way.

THE freshet at Trenton, N. J., compelled the mills to shut down, and thousands of people were idle in consequence.

IN the House at Boston, Mass., resolutions favoring the annexation of Hawaii were adopted.

JOHN D. MANN, of Hyde Park, Mass., was killed by a falling stone, in Dorchester. A brother, James A. Mann, went to take a train in order to superintend the arrangements for the funeral. As he started across the track he was struck by a locomotive and killed.

South and West.

ALBERT AND ELLEN HEDGESON, brother and sister, were drowned while coasting on the river at Rock Island, Ill.

GEORGE SILVEY, Assistant Postmaster in Spokane, Washington, killed himself a few days since. He was short in his accounts $7100. He was under $10,000 bonds.

THE dynamite cruiser Vesuvius continued the test of her pneumatic guns at Port Royal, S. C., with satisfactory results.

THE business part of the village of Dexter, Nev., was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $200,000.

LIEUTENANT VANCE, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army, lately court martialed and dismissed from the service for making an assault on the wife of Lieutenant Johnstone, of the same regiment, fatally shot himself through the head at Fort Douglas, Utah.

POLICEMAN W. F. CHANDLER tried to arrest a colored man named Crawford at Bluefield, W. Va. Each drew a revolver and shot the other dead, the ball in each case entering the neck and severing the jugular vein.

THE colored man, Fields, who assaulted Mrs. Jack White a few miles from Memphis, was lynched at Forest Hill, Tenn., by several hundred citizens.

LIZZIE HARVEY, aged nine years, shot and killed George Turner, colored, aged twenty, at Warfield, Ky. He was employed by the child's father, and had offended her in some way.

DOCTOR NORVIN GREEN, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his home in Louisville, Ky. He succeeded William Orton in 1878; was born in Kentucky in 1818.

A SLIDE occurred in the wall rock in one of the tunnels at the Orient mines, Grove, Col. Six men were killed and six injured.

A BIG oil vein struck near Toledo, Ohio, flowed from a well on the Hoagland Farm at the rate of 1000 barrels a day, and, as it could not be shut off, the oil ran all over the country.

SUPERB day and night Mardi Gras parades were held at New Orleans, La. The processions moved without accident among the 100,000 people who lined the miles of streets through which the columns passed.

A. A. BARTLETT and George Snook, two prominent citizens of Akron, Ohio, who left there last December by boat for New Haven Fla., were lost off Britain Island, Gulf of Mexico. Their boat was a light steam launch.

JOHN KIRBY, on behalf of the Texas Pine Timber Company, a New England syndicate, effected at Houston, Texas, the largest sale of standing timber ever recorded in the South. The amount involved is $750,000. The Reliance Lumber Company, of Beaumont, was the purchaser.

Washington.

THE Hawaiian envoys had two conferences with the Secretary of State and arranged for an interview with the President.

A HIGHLY successful test of the new nickel-steel Harvayized armor-plate took place at the Indian Head proving grounds, near Washington. Four shots were fired and the target stood the assault nobly.

THE President accepted the resignation of General T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect on March 4th, and granted him a leave of absence until the end of his term.

THE President made the following nominations: J. V. L. Findlay, of Maryland, arbitrator on the part of the United States; G. H. Shields, of Missouri, agent of the United States, and A. W. Fergusson, of the District of Columbia, Secretary on the part of the United States under the treaty for a Claims Commission concluded between the United States and Caile on August 7, 1892.

THE credentials of Edward Murphy, Jr., as Senator from the State of New York, to succeed Mr. Hiscock, and of John L. Mitchell, as Senator from the State of Wisconsin, to succeed Mr. Sawyer, were presented, read and placed on file in the Senate.

PRESIDENT HARRISON complains that after the fumigation of the White House, following his grand-daughter's illness with scarlet fever, some very valuable memoranda, documents and jewelry were missing.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably the nomination of Howell E. Jackson to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER telegraphed to Minister Stevens at Honolulu, approval of his action in affirmatively responding to the request of the Provisional Government of Hawaii for the establishment of a protectorate over the islands, pending negotiations for the annexation of the islands to the United States.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Myron M. Parker, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice John W. Douglas, whose term has expired.

Foreign.

A MOSLEM mob burned the American Girls' College in Marsovan, Turkey, because the director, Mr. Herrick, was believed to be the instigator of an offensive political agitation.

MANY villages in the Alps districts, Tyrol and Styria have been wrecked and lives lost by floods caused by thaw. Bucharest and Hungary are also flooded.

THE caravel Santa Maria, in tow of the cruiser Isla de Cuba, started from Lisbon, Portugal, for New York. She will sail alone from the Canaries.

FOUR skaters were drowned in Lake Radolfzell, near Reichenau, Switzerland, and three were drowned in the Lake of Morat.

GLADSTONE introduced the Irish Home Rule bill in the British House of Commons, and made a two hours' speech on it.

THE heavy rains have caused high floods in the Transvaal, Africa. The Limpops River overflowed its banks and swept away forty houses at Pretoria. Many lives were lost.

IN the British House of Commons Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, replied to Gladstone's speech, introducing the Home Rule bill; James Bryce and J. E. Redmond also spoke; the Irish National Party have accepted the bill.

THE island of Samothreki, in the Ægean Sea, Greece, was shaken by an earthquake. All buildings on the island were destroyed. Many lives were lost.

THE insurance companies have settled the claims of the widow of F. J. Thrun, of Marshfield, Wis., who had $59,000 insurance on his life. She said she got the $11,000 which paid the premiums from a box of gold buried in the garden, having been attracted to the spot by a small blue flame.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

Terms Under Which the United States Accepts Hawaii.

The President's Message Recommending Its Ratification.

The message of President Harrison, transmitting to the United States Senate the treaty of annexation with Hawaii, is just made public and is as follows:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of annexation concluded on the 14th day of February, 1893, between John W. Foster, Secretary of State, who was duly empowered to act in that behalf on the part of the United States, and Lorrin A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, W. C. Wilder, C. L. Carter and Joseph Marsden, the Commissioners on the part of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. The provisional treaty, it will be observed, does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The Commissioners representing the Hawaiian Government have consented to leave to the future and to the just benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions.

I do not deem it necessary to discuss at any length the conditions which have resulted in this decisive action. It has been the policy of the Administration not only to respect but to encourage the continuation of an independent Government in the Hawaiian Islands so long as it afforded suitable guarantees for the protection of life and property and maintained a stability and strength that gave adequate security against the domination of any other power. The moral support of this Government has continually manifested itself in the most friendly diplomatic relations and in many acts of courtesy to the Hawaiian rulers. The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokalani which put in serious peril, not only the large and preponderating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests; and, indeed, the decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands. It is quite evident that the monarchy had become effete, and the Queen's Government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible and unless actively supported by the United States, would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished. Only two courses are now open—one the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other annexation full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States.

The interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any Government against the proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the Provisional Government, and I think there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the deposed Queen ought not to be restored. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meet the approval of the Senate peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of Government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all foreigners domiciled there. The correspondence which accompanies the treaty will put the Senate in possession of all the facts known to the Executive. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Washington, February 15, 1893.

In a letter to the President, laying the treaty before him, Secretary of State Foster recapitulates the history of recent events in the islands leading up to the revolution; the establishment of the Provisional Government; the appearance of the Commissioners in Washington; the negotiations that have taken place, resulting in the preparation of the treaty, and the establishment of the protectorate by Minister Stevens.

Secretary Foster confirms the President's statement that the revolution was entirely unexpected so far as this Government was concerned.

"At no time," he says, "had Mr. Stevens been instructed with regard to his course in the event of a revolutionary uprising. The change was, in fact, abrupt and unlooked for by the United States Minister or the Naval Commander."

In regard to the protectorate, Secretary Foster says in his letter: "An instruction has been sent to the Minister commanding his action, in so far as it lay within the purview of standing instructions to the Legation and to the naval commanders of the United States in Hawaiian waters and tended to co-operate with the administration of affairs by the Provisional Government, but disavowing any steps in excess of such instructions whereby the authority and power of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government by the assumption of a formal protectorate."

Secretary Foster says that the provisions of the treaty reserve to Congress the determination of all questions affecting the form of Government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of the inhabitants and all questions relating to the economic and political status of the islands.

In conclusion he says that pending the negotiation he received assurances from representatives of the leading powers of the world in this city, and from our own ministers abroad, convincing him that the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the Union will be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence.

The treaty itself provides for the cession of all rights of sovereignty over the islands, all public buildings and property to the United States revenue from public lands except such as are reserved for Government purposes to be used exclusively for the benefit of the people of the islands.

Until Congress provides otherwise, the existing Government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States.

A resident Commissioner is to be appointed, who shall have power to veto any act of said Government. Until Congress enacts the necessary legislation existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands, both with the United States and foreign Governments, shall continue.

Further immigration of Chinese into the Islands is prohibited, and Chinese now in the Islands shall not be permitted to come into the present territory of the United States.

The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States to the extent of $3,250,000. The United States agrees to pay Queen Liliuokalani $20,000 a year during life, and to Princess Kaioulani, $150,000.

Provision is made for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty at Honolulu as soon as possible, on the part of the United States, by the resident Commissioner provided for in the treaty.

The sugar producers of Hawaii will not participate in the bounty provided by the McKinley law unless Congress should extend it to the islands.

Accompanying the message and the treaty is the correspondence upon the subject between the two Governments, tables giving full details as to the area of the territory proposed to be annexed, the public debt, the public lands, the annual allowance to and revenue of the late royal household, and statistics as to the population and revenues, commerce and other economic matters relating to the islands, altogether a bulk of several hundred pages.

CARLISLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge William Lindsay Elected by the Kentucky Legislature.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.

The House and Senate at Frankfort, Ky., after balloting for two hours for a United States Senator, elected Judge William Lindsay, of Frankfort, to succeed Mr. Carlisle. Judge Lindsay had received the Democratic caucus nomination, and A. E. Wilson, of Louisville had been nominated by the Republican caucus. Both names were presented. In the Senate Judge Lindsay received sixteen votes and Mr. Wilson six. In the House the former had thirty-two and the latter thirteen votes. Next day in joint session Judge Lindsay was declared Senator.

Judge William Lindsay was born in Rock bridge County, Virginia, September 4, 1825, of Scotch parentage. He moved to Hickman County, Kentucky, in 1854, qualified for and practiced law at Clinton in 1858, and volunteered and served in the Confederate Army as Captain and staff officer. When the war ended, he returned to Clinton and resumed the practice of the law. He was elected to the Legislature in 1867, and in 1870 was chosen Judge of the Appellate Bench of Kentucky. He was the Chief Justice.

When his term expired he was elected to the Senate of Kentucky. President Harrison tendered him the office of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, which he declined. He was a World's Fair Commissioner, and as such went to Europe last year. He is of commanding presence, pleasing address and humor, and is best known in Kentucky as "Bill Lindsay."

RIOT AT A CHRISTENING.

Six Men Fatally and Twelve Others Seriously Wounded.

At St. Louis, Mo., a christening was celebrated. All present became involved in a riot. Men, women and children participated and every concivable weapon was used.

In a few minutes the place looked like a slaughter house, the walls, floor, and even the ceiling being covered with blood. A wagon load of police finally quelled the disturbance. Six of those involved were carried to the dispensary, and their injuries were fatal.

Four of them were Tom O'Rourke, Pat Murphy, David McGilligan and Pat Killegan.

The trouble began because some one wanted to take the infant outdoors. The father, Tom O'Rourke, objected, and the row ensued. Besides those fatally hurt twelve others are seriously cut or sustained fractured craniums and bruises.

KILLED EACH OTHER.

The Wife of One of the Persons Stood by During the Shooting.

Shirley Quilling and James Ewing settled a recent quarrel a few days ago by fighting it out with pistols. They met near the house of Ewing's father, who is rich, and who lives about four miles from Catlettsburg, Ky.

It was a duel to the death. Both men fired, and Ewing fell dead, shot through the heart. Quilling was mortally wounded and has since died. Quilling was married, and his wife was with him at the time of the shooting. Ewing was single. It is said that he was generally well thought of, but was wild. The quarrel occurred about two weeks before when Ewing struck Quilling with a club.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE.

Buildings Wrecked and Lives Lost in Madagascar.

A dispatch from Zanibar, Africa, tells of a frightful hurricane that swept over Madagascar doing immense damage both in the interior and on the coast.

At Tananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, buildings were wrecked and lives lost, and at the port of Mahanoro, on the east coast, a number of vessels have been missing since the storm, and it was feared that they have gone down with all on board. A vessel laden with wheat has been wrecked at Mahala.

Reports from the interior and various points on the coast of the island show that the hurricane wrought destruction throughout a vast area.

TWO BOYS LYNCHED.

Five Others Who Confessed to Arson Had a Narrow Escape.

Two colored boys—Frank Harrell and Cornelius Felder—who confessed to having robbed and burned Lee Robinson's store at Dickey, Amite County, Miss., a few nights ago were hanged by a mob of angry citizens a few hundred yards from where the crime was committed.

The confession of the boys implicated five other colored men, who were promptly arrested and would have been hanged also if they had not been rescued by a sheriff's posse and carried to the County Jail at Liberty.

DWARF TREE DEAD.

The Little Japanese Cedar Killed by the Chicago Climate.

The dwarf cedar tree sent by the Imperial Japanese Gardens to the World's Fair at Chicago, Ill., is dead. It couldn't stand the climate. The tree was 100 years old or more, and was three feet high. When the dwarf was shipped from Japan the native gardeners neglected to put a sufficient supply of Japanese soil about its roots. The best American dirt was applied but did no good, and the little tree died.

IN one of the leading locomotive shops there is now building an engine with an enormous driving wheel, nine feet in circumference, which will be fixed in the center, in front of the boiler. Instead of ordinary axles the truck wheels will have bicycle spindles, and experts claim that the large driving wheel will carry along the train at over ninety miles an hour.

GORDON MCKAY, of Boston, allows his divorced wife $25,000 a year, and the income will not fall from her if she marries again.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

INFLUENZA is spreading in Sweden.

CHICAGO is threatened with a coal famine.

THE visible supply of wheat is 119,712,000 bushels.

IN Oregon the snow is deeper than for thirty years.

THERE are forty-one log school houses in New York State.

AMERICAN lard sells for twenty-five cents a pound in Mexico.

THE number of Russian convicts sent to Siberia averages 7,000 a month.

THE cotton crop movement for January was the smallest in five years.

THE United States Treasury estimate for sugar bounties is now $8,000,000.

ITALY'S bank scandal grows with investigation, and great names are involved.

JAPAN'S Parliament has been petitioned to expel all Britishers from that country.

THERE is less gold in the United States Treasury now than at any time since 1879.

TEN PER CENT. of the teachers in Chicago's public schools are said to be incompetent.

KALISPELL, Montana, a town only six months old, has just been made a third-class postoffice.

THE United States foreign commerce for the last fiscal year amounted to over two billion dollars.

COLD weather greatly damaged game in Virginia. Partridges and hares froze and starved in great numbers.

THE French Government has made a formal announcement that it cannot accept the British occupation of Egypt.

THE number of immigrants who arrived at Ellis Island, New York City, during January, 1893, was 11,239, against 13,751 in January, 1892.

A CLUB called the Washington Club—composed of Americans and German-Americans residing in Berlin, Germany—has just been formed.

AT Bucharest the National custom of marrying thirty-two couples, representing the thirty-two districts of Roumania, has just been celebrated.

DURING the past year there were 17,851 commitments to the penal institutions of Massachusetts. Of this number 15,409 were males and 1,443 females.

THERE are now registered in the Province of New Brunswick 905 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 181,993—a great falling off from previous years.

THE Canadian Government is hunting up evidence of treason against a large number of Government officials who have declared themselves as annexationists.

THE Guajira Indians, of Maracaibo, have roasted alive three traders who were caught stealing young Indian girls for the purpose of selling them into servitude.

GOVERNOR FISHBACK, of Arkansas, has issued a call for a convention of Southern Governors to meet at Richmond, Va., April 12, to devise a means to develop the South.

THE total exports of gold and coin in bullion last year were $7,555,950, and of silver, $22,341,995. During the same period the gold imported was valued at $8,604,513, and of silver $2,838,119.

THE report of the Commissioner of Patents calls attention to great improvements in the office under the working of classified service rules. There were 21,427 patents issued to citizens of the United States during last year, and 2361 to foreigners. The net receipts were over $1,000,000, and the amount of receipts over expenditures $175,600.

INDIAN AGENT MCLAUGHLIN, in charge of the agency at Standing Rock, North Dakota, has written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs calling attention to the increase of drunkenness among Indians enlisted in the regular army and the consequent demoralization of Indians on the reservations, and asking that some measure be adopted to correct this evil.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE smokes an occasional cigarette.

THE salary of the King of Greece is $300,000 a year.

LORD SALISBURY is the first British Premier who has set foot on Australian soil.

THE oldest American citizen now in public life is Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who was born in 1810.

MILLIONAIRE JOHN HUNTINGTON, of Cleveland, Ohio, left over $1,500,000 to science and charity.

WHEN Governor Lewelling, of Kansas

The North Carolinian.

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Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

MISTAKEN NOTIONS.

It is not happiness to be a millionaire, and it is not misery to be without a million. The notion that some are wronged because other men have more money, and can eat fine dinners, drive better horses, and live in grander houses, truthfully observes a recent writer, is perhaps the worst and weakest blunder of a degenerate age. When Envy is the only God to worshiped, when nobody can be happy if somebody else is able to make more parade or to wield a greater than himself, then it may that the many are wronged because the few are rich.

But there are sixty millions of Americans whose lives are pure and happy, who are as much respected, whose manhood or womanhood, boyhood or girlhood is worth as much as if each had a million to spare. If they do not know it, the time has indeed come for a financial smash to teach them something. It is childish to find fault, because the opportunities of a free coudtry permits some to acquire great wealth. If there were not this freedom and this incentive to constant effort, the millions would not be able to enjoy their comfortable homes. On the other hand, it is equally childish to find fault because free institutions do not empty a million into the pockets of every man. If it were so, the millions would be worthless, the millionaires would be paupers, and the only enviable and exceptionally fortunate man would the one having a thousand millions.

It is the vice and mistake of the party which is about to take control of the government that it regards the exceptionally successful man as a creature to be suppressed. But even Democrats will learn, sooner or later, that nobody can be fortunate unless conditions exist under which some are entitled to be exceptionally so.

SECRETARY RUSK'S DEPARTMENT

Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, has developed a reliable cure for the serious cattle disease known as "lumpy-jaw." It is one of the useful additions to the material welfare of the country of which Secretary Rusk's administration of his Department has been so prolific. The work of that Department is not showy, but during the last four years of Republican rule it has perhaps done more than any other to increase the wealth and trade of the people. Notably its system of inspection has, in conjunction with our reciprocity policy, opened the ports of Europe to our meats.

DECEIVED THE PEOPLE,

When the Democratic party went before the people it said that the silver question was nothing in comparison to the tariff question. The latter they made the overshadowing paramount issue. But as soon as the election was over nothing was heard of it. It has absolutely subsided—has been relegated to the rear. The truth is, the Democratic party has betrayed the solemn promise made to the American people on both the tariff and the silver questions.

The sentences in the Panama corruption cases in France are, of course, just, but the popular verdict is that in the case of the venerable De Lesseps it is hard. The sentencing of a man 84 years of age to five years imprisonment is severe, and it is not likely that the brave and sensitive old fellow will long survive the disgrace.

The gentle hint borne through the air by political Ariels who have been hovering about Cleveland's pillow that the Democrats in Congress who refused to vote for the repeal of the Silver bill must keep away from the back door of the White House when the crumbs are distributed, did not quite succeed in doing the business.

At the town elections in New York last week the Republicans made sweeping gains. "The way they voted," says the Syracuse Standard, "is a ringing answer to the noisy bonsts of the Democrats that from the defeat of November last the Republicans would never rise."

The official report shows that there are 210 students in attendance at the Normal and Industrial School for white girls at Greensboro, and that there are no less than 400 applications on file.

In going outside of his party for his Premier, Mr. Cleveland plainly reveals to the country his estimate of Demosratic statesmanship as it exists at present.

For reasons which need neither be said nor sung, the bicicle makers are against the introduction of crinoline

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will convene at Winston on the 6th of April.

Gen. Beauregard died at New Orleans on Monday, aged 75 years.

ENTITLED TO SYMPATHY,

The CAROLINIAN feels profound sympathy for Mr. Cleveland. It will be impossible for him to please the conglomerate crowd that carried the country. The regular old time Democrats are shouting: "We want the offices!" But the allies, the Mugwumps, who swear that it was by their help he was elected, demand recognition. Between the conflicting demand of these diverse elements he will realize somewhat the force of Lorenzo Dow's definition of predestination:

"You will and you won't
You shall and you shan't
You'll be damned if you do,
And be damned if you don't."

THE IMPERIAL PIG.

The American Hog is now receiving more consideration that he has had for several years past. Foreign markets have been thrown open to him. There is not enough of him to go around, He has greatly increased in value. At present prices it is easy for farmers to figure up big profits in swine husbandry. And the indications are that there will be a "boom" in hog raising. When all his neighbors are rushing with this business, the shrewd farmer, for that very reason, will turn his attention more particutarly to some other branch of agriculture. It is often more profitable not to follow the crowd. Watch and act accordingly.

SIGNIFICANT.

The New York *Herald*, in a recent issue, takes occasion to remark:

"If the President-elect has decided to make currency reform—the cessation of Treasury silver purchasing—an issue in Congress and in the country then he is quite right to take care that each and every officer appointed by his administration advocates the President's policy."

And then winds up the editorial by saying:

"A Republican in office who vigorously denounces the Sherman law will on every account be preferable to a Democrat who upholds, or will hereafter uphold, the Sherman law.

Whenever the CAROLINIAN can consistently say or publish a kind word for a political opponent it takes pleasure in doing so. The following is from a Raleigh cotemporary:

Senator Pettigrew enjoys the reputation of being one of the most attentive and useful members of the Senate. Always considerate and courteous, he never fails to command attention when he rises to speak, and he never speaks unless he has something to say pertinent to the subject under discussion, and instructive.

Things should be got in readiness to administer the ordinance of Democratic baptism to Brother Gresham not later than March 4.

The American Eagle is at present dispensing the hospitalities of Hawaii, and the British Lion will not be allowed to help himself to Sandwitch.

How Cleveland's appointment of Gresham is making Democratic Rome howl!

The Legislature.

An entire week was spent diecussing the questions of taxing dogs and modifying the homestead exemptions, but every proposition to do either was defeated. There continues to be a rush of local bills. Among the general acts passed are: An act to authorize the trial of the issue of fraud in the conveyance and incumbency of land less in value than the exemption before determination of the homestead; to amend the code relating to the listing of weights and measures; to divide the crime of murder into two degrees and define the same; to amend the rules of evidence;

The awarding of the contract for the State printing to Josephus Daniels, of the Raleigh Caroliman, gives great dissatisfaction to both the Observer and the Chronicle, and a war is imminent. The movement to repeal the State charter of the Farmers' Alliance has caused a great commotion, but the Bourbons will doubtless "put it through."

Fertilizer Analyses for 1893.

Bulletin No. 88 of the Experiment Station, already issued, contains all analyses of fertilizers taken during the past year, both Spring and Fall. The valuations used in the calculations are those which will be adopted for the coming season, and are for available phosphoric acid 5 cents per pound; for amonia 15 cents (15 cents for 1892) and potash 5 cents per pound. Analyses for 1893 of new samples will be issued every two weeks and will be sent to only those who apply. One application only is need for all the bulletins. Apply on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, director, Raleigh, N. C.

A Democratic Governor on Gresham's Appointment.

Interview with Gov. Pennoyes of Oregon.

It would accord with the eternal fitness of things if Mr. Cleveland, who bolted and disregarded the wishes of the regular Democratic organization of New York regarding a candidate for the President, should confer a Cabinet appointment on Mr. Gresham, who bolted the nomination of his party. Such an appointment would be a premium on bolting conferred by a bolter.

Why Ask?

Buffalo Express,

If Water Questionable Gresham, instead of Benjamin Harrison, had been nominated for President in 1888, would his views on the Republican doctrine of protection have changed?

Simmons Liver Regulator cures general debility and will give you a new lease on life.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 1893.

Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, as so for announced, is much more pleasing to Republicans than Democrats, and the selections indicate that the Democratic party is to be consulted even less from March, 1893, than it was during during Mr. Cleveland's other administration. He appears to feel under no obligations to the machine element, either for his nomination or his election, and the statement has been frequently made during the last two or three days by observant men, that Mr. Cleveland was ambitious of founding a new political party, more Republican than Democratic in its tendencies. Such prominent Democrats as Senators Gorman and Brice acknowledge that they have not been asked their opinion by Mr. Cleveland concerning the membership of the Cabinet; consequently there is already a feeling of resentment in the Senate against him, and Senator Hill is adding fuel to flames in every way he can. The Democratic talk is mostly aimed at Gresham, but the truth of the matter is that the selection of Dan Lamont to be Secretary of War and of ex-partner Bissell to be Postmaster General gives as little satisfaction as that of Gresham to be Secretary of State. They are regarded as personal and not political selections. Carlisle as Secretary of the Treasury is the only one of the Cabinet already selected who can truly be said to meet the expectations of the Democrats in Congress. That this feeling of enmity to Mr. Cleveland exists is plain to all, but your correspondent does not think reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that it will be carried to the extent of opposing the confirmation of any of the Cabinet nominations, although nothing would be more to the liking of Senator Hill; but the Senator is too shrewd a politician to butt his head against a brick wall. Unless he has positive assurance from a sufficient number of Senators to make it certain that he can defeat the nominations it is not probable that he will openly oppose them.

Senator Sherman says he does not favor an issue of bonds unless it becomes absolutely necessary in order to keep up the gold reserve in the Treasury. His bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $30,000,000 in five year 3 per cent bonds for the purpose of replenishing the gold reserve which has been favorably reported, is simply to says some money for the government if bonds have to be issued. No new law is needed to issue bonds, but bonds issued under present laws would have to bear not less than 4 per cent and to run for a long term of years; hence Senator Sherman's bill. The President is so strongly opposed to an issue of the bonds that it is certain nothing short of the direst financial straits whould cause him to allow it while he remains in office, and Secretary Foster says he sees noting in the situation to require it at this time.

The President having forwarded the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the Senate, accompanied accompanied by a message recommending its immediate ratification, has gone to Maryland for two or three days duck shooting. It was at first thought that it would be best to accomplish annexation by an act of Congress, but owing to the short time remaining of the session and the belief that prompt action was necessary it was concluded to do it by treaty, which only needs the ratification of the Senate and the formal acceptance of the Hawaiian government to become binding on both countries. The treaty is a very short one. It provides that the provisional government of Hawaii shall remain in charge of that country until Congress shall provide by legislation a new government. It also provides that it must be ratified by the Hawaiian government within sixty days after it is received at Honolulu. Besides the message and the treaty and the treaty the President sent to the Senate a mass of correspondence relating to Hawaii and the policy of the United States in dealing therewith in the past. The President assured himself before taking this action that the Senate would ratify the treaty, and Secretary of State Foster says he expects to sign the official copy of it, after its ratification, for the commissioners to take back with them before he sails for Europe, and he is booked to leave on the 25th inst.

The Work of Ghouls.

North American.

If it has been found necessary to place a guard at the grave of the late Mr. Blaine to prevent the wholesale theft of flowers, it is a shameful fact. We are told that the offenders are mostly females—which is yet more inexcusable. It is not a matter of sentiment, but of lawless appropriation of something that cannot minister to any real need of a human being. This practice of robbing the dead of tributes which friends and relatives pay has becoms a commercial transaction. It is worse than sentimental; it is, in all that constitutes moral obtusity, theft.

The pagans can teach our nominal Christians something about respecting the dead. It is something here if the ashes of a man can be left to mingle with their original dust unmolested. Often that is not allowed. It would be something more if the tokens of remembrances now so commonly laid on the graves of the dead could be respected. But the ghouls lie in wait and pounce upon all that can be carried away. The Chinese lay many offerings upon the graves of their dead, and no Chinaman or Chinawoman would for a moment entertain a thought of taking one of those offerings away. No. That sort of morality is left to the practice of people who think it derogatory to them to tolerate the presence of John Chinaman in this free land. A few Chinese missionaries might find a field here.

Dyspepsia and its attendant ills are are quickly cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

It is said that a man by the name of Pallett is going around the western part of the State swindling people with a patent wire fence.

What the Republicans Have Done.

Chauncy M. Depew.

The Republicans had given to the country a financial system and a National banking law which had restored credit, promoted enterprise, helped business and created a sound currency. It had consistently pursued a protective tariff policy which has created the New South on industrial lines, and saved the North from diminishing populations and decreasing opportunities for its citizens. It has transformed Alabama from a pauper State to a prosperous commonwealth. It has taken West Virginia from the mould of medioeval conditions and put it abreast with the life and movement of the benificent enterprise of to-day. It opened the factory to the New England farmer when the chief and fertile lands of the West had ruined his occupation, and provided a market for the Western farmer when his rich harvest might otherwise have rotted or been burned upon his lands. It has added ten States to the American Union, it has kept New York in her imperial position as the chief and Pennsylvania as the keystone. It has added 100,000 miles to the railway system of the country to bear the rich freightage of the internal commerce which has come from our superb developments.

At the high tide of National prosperity the country has voted for a reversal of the policy which has produced these results. The successful man in the play, whose luck was always good, and who never heard anything about himself but praise and compliment, exhibited a principle of human nature when he said he was surfeited with taffy and longed for the man who would kick him and call him a fool. The policy which, since the war, has brought the country the phenomenal prosperity which it enjoys to-day, necessarily created the opportunities for masterful men who have the genius for making money, to make it. It doubled the wages received for the same work by the artisan's predecessor, it increased the purchasing power and thereby still further added to the amount of his remuneration.

Specime Cases

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rhumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming extent, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill, had a running sore on his leg of eight year's standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Arnica salve, and his leg is sound and well, John Speaker, Catwba, O, had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Arnica salve cured him. Sold by Alex Wadsworth.

Inevitable.

Kansas City Journal.

That solemn sense of responsibility is causing Mr. Cleveland to look outside of the Democratic party for Cabinet material.

Nathan Barefoot, of Sampson county, says on the 1st day of January, 1892, he commenced the poultry business with twelve chickens, kept a strict account of the income for one year, and on January 1, 1893, he had increased his stock to thirtytwo, and had saved a net cash income of $24.64.

If you are dull and stupid you are billious and need a tonic. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

J W Rich, a white man 21 years of age, is under arrest in Johnson county, on the serious charge of abducting and marrying Viola Sellars, only 13 years of age.

The magical effect of Salvation Oil in banishing pain astounds every one. Mr James Johnson, 230 Washington st, Chicago, Ills, wrote a few days since: "I had a severe pain in one of my limbs and could hardly walk for two days. When taken, I tried different liniments but without any relief until I tried Salvation Oil. I rubbed the limb thoroughly with the Oil, and when I awoke next morning to my surprise the pain had disappeared. I always keep it."

Take Simmons Liver Invigorator for headache, constipation, indigestion or billiousness.

Tom Kornegay, colored, the oldest inhabitant of Wayne county, died last week, aged 104 years.

An excellent remedy for dyspepsia—Simmons Liver Regulator.—C Masterson, Sheriff of Bibb co, Ga.

Reply to a Letter.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter came duly to hand, saying that you would like to solicit shad for me at 50 cents per box, I to furnish stencils &c. In reply would say that 50 cents seems a very small amount, and when fish are bringing a good price most any Commission man could work that amount out of a box of shad and the shipper never be the wiser; but this is not my way of doing business; therefore I most respectfully decline your offer. Often times, in the latter part of the season when fish are very cheap, my commission will not amount to 50 cents a box, and surely the fish cannot stand having anything, taken off then, and if I pay a man 50 cents for getting me the box where do I come in for my commission to pay me for my work? I have heard of dealers who pay the price you ask, and I have no doubt you can find those who will engage you at your figures, but hardly any *first-class* house would or does do this kind of business, for if he attends to his bnsiness and does the very best he can by his shippers, he will get all the fish he wants to handle. Again declining your offer and thanking you for the interest you have taken in my behalf, I remain very respectfully yours,

A. W. HAFF,
12 Fulton Market

SALVATION OIL TRADE MARK. KILLS ALL PAIN 25¢.
Sold by all dealers in medicine.

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
Destroys Asthma and Croup. Cures Cough, Cold and Bronchitis. Kills Whooping-Cough. Gives Relief to Consumptive persons.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all dealers.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBES CIGARETTES for Catarrh.—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND MARK. Oil Clothing
is warranted the Best in the World!
Is more WATERPROOF,
Is STRONGER, and
will WEAR LONGER
than any other goods manufactured.
Ask for the "FISH BRAND;" take no other.
A. J. TOWER & BRO., Sole Agents, Baltimore, Md.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH,
LOBSTERS, TARRAPIN, GREEN TURTLE, &c.,
No. 8 Fulton Wholesale Fish Market,
NEW YORK.
Consignments solicited. Prompt returns. Established Fifty years. Letters answered.

S. L. STORER & CO.
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,
Lobsters, Turtle, &c
No. 19, Fulton Fish Market,
NEW YORK.
Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS.
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHTS
And Dealers in Fish
RICHMOND, VA
Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

-- P. EWELL, --
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler
Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.
SEE SIGN BIG WATCH
Water St, (next door to Overman's co
Elizabeth City, N. C,
19 Years Experience at Bench

Incorporation Notice.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court
Dare County. } In the Superior Court

NOTICE is hereby given that articles of incorporation of the Albemarle and Pamlico Cruising and Hunting Association having been filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court in the county aforesaid, and the said association having complied with sections 677 and 678, chapter 16, vol, 1, of the Code of North Carolina, have been declared, under authority of section 679 of the Code of North Carolina, "The Albemarle and Pamlico Cruising and Hunting Association." The articles of agreement being (in substance) as follows:

The undersigned, of full age and citizens of the United States, being desirous of associating themselves into a private corporation, pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina, do certify as follows:

1. That the name of said incorporators are as follows: Herbert A. Weeks, Edward F. Weeks and James H. Kidd.

2. The said private corporation shall be known by the name of "Albemarle and Pamlico Cruising and Hunting Association" and its principal office is to be located at Manteo, Dare county, and State of North Carolina, and its general purposes are to do cruising in steam and sailing vessels for pleasure and profit.

3. The amount of capital stock shall be eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, and the number of shares into which it is divided is twenty at a par value of four hundred ($400) dollars for each share.

4. The said incorporators, viz: Herbert A. Weeks, Edward F. Weeks and James H. Kidd will each own two shares of said stock upon the incorporation of said Association, they having subscribed and paid for the same.

5. The principal officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall also constitute the board of trustees.

6. The officers aforesaid shall be elected annually by ballot at the annual meeting designated by the by-laws, by a majority vote of said share-holders, in person or by proxy, and each share of stock shall be entitled to one single vote.

7. The annual meeting for election of officers and all matters and things relating to or affecting special meetings, vacancies, resignations, and rules and regulations affecting the government and social conduct of said club or association, shall be regulated by the by-laws adopted by a majority vote of said share-holders. The first annual meeting of said association shall be called on the second Wednesday of April 1893, and annually thereafter.

8. The said stockholders of the corporation shall not be individually liable for its debts.

9. The term of existence of said corporation is to be thirty years.

In witness whereof I here unto set my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of Dare County, this the 6th day of January 1893.

JOHN W. EVANS,
Clerk Superior Court,
Dare County, N. C.
[Seal]

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GET THE BEST.
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
Fully Abreast of the Times.
A Choice Gift.
A Grand Family Educator.
The Standard Authority.
Successor of the authentic "Unabridged." Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over $300,000 expended.
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LIVE AGENTS
In every town in each state to sell our Solid Columbian Silver Table Knives and Forks; these goods are not plated goods but solid, and will hold their color equal to sterling silver goods and will cost only about one-quarter the prices of solid sterling silver. The goods are sold by agents only and we warrant them to stand the test of years or refund the money, a guarantee will go with each dozen and backed up by an old reliable company which has the reputation of making the best goods on the market. Samples sent on reciept of 25 cents, for which we will forward you our prices and discount to agents. Agents make from 10 to 25 dollars per day.
—ADDRESS—
The Upson & Hart Co.
Unionville, Conn.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
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Highest Market Price Paid for
COTTON SEED.
Carload Lots taken from any Point in East North Carolina or Virginia.
BAGS FURNISHED.
COTTON SEED MEAL.
COTTON SEED HULLS.
For Sale or Exchange for Seed
FARMER'S OIL MILL
TAR RIVER.
Mills at Shiloh on Tar River. Prices and Terms write to E. V. ZOELLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER
CATTLE POWDER
PREVENTS DISEASE
WE CAN CURE
MANUFACTURED BY THE SPECIFIC CURE CO.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

Great Western ORGAN
Handsomer Than Ever. Finest of All.
Solid Walnut, Burled Panels, Elegant Finish.
A MAGNIFICENT ORGAN with a pure sterling tone, from the softest whisper of a voice to the grand harmony of an orchestra. 10 stops, 4 octaves, 4 sets of reeds and double couplers.
NEW STYLE 21 With Stool & Instructor ONLY $60
AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT.
Phillips & Crew Co., Atlanta, Ga.

NO CURE NO PAY
ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS
WE WILL MAIL A BOX OF
TETTERINE!
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR
Tetter, Ground Itch, Itching Piles, Ring Worm and all Itching Skin Diseases.
If you have TETTER, it matters not how long it has existed, TETTERINE will as certainly cure you as you use it.
Harmless, Painless and Fragrant.
MONEY Refunded if you are dissatisfied with the results—References—Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, Chatham Bank, and National Bank of Savannah.
J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO.
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BEST SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST
THE STEAM produced by the process cannot escape, is absorbed by the roaster, and acts as a basting. Evaporation, no drying up or burning, hence no loss of weight, and all the flavor and qualities of the food are retained. Tough made tender, and any article roasted or baked sweeter, healthier and more delicious. Put in the roaster, place the roaster in a well heated oven and the roaster will do the cooking. It requires no attention. Can only be bought from dealers supplied by:
MATTHAI, INGRAM & CO.,
120 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
64 READE ST., NEW YORK.

"KIN-GO TEA"
is a choice blend of fine, high-grade Chinese Tea. Put up in attractive and original packages and packed in handsome counter display boxes of six pounds each (either size); is only sold in packages, at a reasonable and much lower price to the consumer than any other package tea on the market of any merit whatever and affords the dealer a fair profit; is a thoroughly reliable, first-class article, absolutely pure, always the same; free from dust.
DEALERS
will find the Five and Ten Cent packages the cheapest and most salable package tea on the market and consumers pronounce it "the best and most economical." Kin-Go Tea is convenient to handle, easy to sell and has proved a big success wherever introduced.
We are extremely anxious to have all dealers stock this tea, and earnestly request that you include a few boxes with your next order to your wholesale house; or order direct of us, we will see that you are supplied. For further information address
THE KIN-GO TEA CO., Baltimore, Md.

P. P. P.
The PROVIDENTIAL PILE PREPARATION is sold under a positive guarantee to cure any case of Piles if our directions are followed. For sale by your druggist, or post paid on receipt of price, $1.00, and our guarantee to refund same if no cure follows our directions.
References, any Bank in the United States.
Providential Pile Preparation Co.
SOUTH PITTSBURGH, TENN.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
THE POPULAR REMEDY
Salvation Oil

DR. LANDERS DIFFUSIBLE TONIC THE GUARANTEED SPECIFIC FOR CHILLS
DIFFUSIBLE TONIC ALL FEVERS
The Only Remedy of its Kind.
RELIEVES AT ONCE
all Feverish conditions. When used promptly, in the first stages, will prevent Malarial Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, and quickly relieves all serious conditions in Hay Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
Guaranteed to Break up Chills and Fever, Ague Colds and LaGrippe at once. No Bad Effects.
A Medical Record Without Parallel:
Yellow Fever, Jacksonville, Fla., 1888; Typhoid Fever, Negaunee, Mich., 1889; Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever, Colds, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Influenza or LaGrippe.
The Proprietor's guarantee with $1.00 bottles.
Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1 per bottle.
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THE ONLY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATOR
The greatest economy of ice. The lowest average temperature.
If your dealer does not sell the "Gurney" send for Catalogue and Prices.
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DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
THE POPULAR REMEDY
Salvation Oil

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PENSIONS PROCURED FOR
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the late war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842 and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED,

As a general family remedy for dyspepsia Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. M[illegible], M.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—W. C. Davis, Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman, B. L. Banks and W. G. Underwood, Clerk—E. M. Underwood. Treasurer—G. D. B. Pritchard, Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires, Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Street Commissioner—Monroe Bright, Fire Commissioners—C. E. Kramer and G. Scott Bell.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. J. W. Stiff, Pastor, Baptist—Rev. C. S. Blackwell, Pastor, Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Monro Bright, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—I. Selby Harney, Regent T. B. Wilson, Vice Regent; E. M. Underwood, Orator; J. P. Overman, Secretary. [illegible] Cook Jr, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer; N. R. Parker, Chaplain; W. C. Simons, Warden; W. W. Mann, Sentry; C. Gurkin, Jr., Guide; C. E. Kramer, Representative to Grand Council.

American Legion of Honor—J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter; J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; I. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; [illegible]sha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, R. [illegible] Scott, M. W. Bullkins. Sheriff, Thomas [illegible] Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John [illegible] Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Jno. S. Morris. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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Attorney-at-Law.
ELIZABETH CITY - N. C.
Collections promptly made,
Will practice in State and Federal Courts

C. C. Pool,
Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a Specialty
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W. ALBERTSON, J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
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Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law,
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fred Davis,
DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders filled Promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, February 22, 1893

☞Let there be no idlers.

☞The Truckers are hustling now.

☞Still cool which is favorable for the fruit.

☞The Fishermen are busy putting out their Nets.

☞It is said that the "woods is full" of applicants for the vacant Life-Saving Superintendent's place.

☞Shipments of shad and other fish are now being made daily, and they are commanding good prices.

☞Cotton at Norfolk: Good middling 9 3-16; middling, 8⅞; low middling 8 7-16; good ordinary, 8¼. Corn, 55.

☞The Newberne Fair opened on Monday, and will continue the entire week. Fare for round trip $3,50.

☞Governor Carr has appointed D. J. Midgett, of Rodanthe, and Bateman P. Miller, of Avon, Commissioners of Wrecks.

☞On and after March 1st, the Norfolk and Southern Railroad will run two daily trains to and from Norfolk.

☞Jethro Spivey, a well known colored man in Providence, this county, and, doubtless, the oldest person in Eastern North Carolina, died on the 17th inst, aged 110 years.

☞Jos. W. Etheredge, Superintendent of this, the Sixth, Life-Saving District, died at Beaufort on the 15th inst. He was out on duty in the blizzard in January and contracted a cold which terminated fatally.

☞A National Capitol correspondent writes the CAROLINIAN that the hotels have for some time been crowded with office-seekers under the coming Administration. They are called the "Sooners."

☞There is a feeling of intense disgust pent up in the breasts of the "straight out" Democrats here from two causes, first, the course of the President they worked so hard to elect, and second, the fact that some of the late recruits from the Republican camp are already asking for office!

☞The CAROLINIAN learns that a bill to amend the Oyster law has been introduced in the Legislature, but its character is not known. The matter is one of great interest to all this section, and it is hoped that no hasty or ill-considered action will be taken. Our people would like—have a right to know what is proposed being done.

☞An observant and intelligent gentleman from the North who spent a few days here last week, said to the CAROLINIAN: "On reaching your City I was struck with the number of new buildings erected since my visit over a year ago. I am most favorably impressed. Indeed, so far as the condition of Elizabeth City is concerned the word DEVELOPMENT expresses it. There is an advance; it is growing, making steady progress.

☞In reply to a Kansas correspondent, the CAROLINIAN will state that "Yeopon" is a bush which grows wild throughout this section of North Carolina. It is an evergreen and attains a height of from eight to fifteen feet. It yields berries which, when ripe, are of a reddish brown color and the mingling colors presents a pleasing and somewhat gorgeous appearance. The leaves, which are long and narrow, are gathered, dried and, when steeped in hot water, make a pleasant beverage. This was extensively used, during the war, in place of tea and some persons use it, at all meals, in preference. It is cheap, easily cured and enters, to some extent, into commerce. As an ornamental evergreen, it is not sufficiently appreciated.

☞It is the pin pricks of life that try the metal of the strongest characters. To meet misfortune bravely, to show patience and devotion to a fractious invalid, to bear pain and suffering with fortitude and resignation, or to endure loss of fortune with equinimity and courage—all of this would be and is comparatively easy to many natures who succumb completely to little everyday troubles and annoyances, losing their temper over trifles and exaggerating small vexations, making continually the worst instead of the best of their immediate surroundings, and rendering themselves and others more or less uncomfortable. Let us, one and all, train ourselves not to kick too petulently against the inevitable pin pricks.

☞Don't neglect the garden.

☞This is Washington's birthday.

☞Strive to make a little advance every year.

☞Avoid adding to the cost by unnecessary expenses.

—FOUND! The greatest Bargain store in town at Robinson & Co.'s

☞The more bushels to the acre the less the cost per bushel.

☞When you put your mind to your work it becomes more interesting.

.....Try Robinson & Co.'s French Peas, California Peaches, Cherries, Apricots and Pears,

—You risk nothing in buying of Robinson & Co. All goods are warranted.

☞Profit with hogs depend largely upon early pigs, good feeding for growth and early marketing.

—A nice assortment of fine black dress goods at reduced prices at Fowler & Co.'s If you can't call and examine send for samples.

☞Every man should dispose of all business in such a way that it will cause the least trouble afterward.

☞Don't fail to toe the mark, when there is a mark to toe, and be sure the heel doesn't fall where the toe should be found.

—BEFORE YOU TRAVEL call upon M. B. Culpepper, Ticket Agent, Elizabeth City, N. C., or address Arthur G. Lewis, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 76 Main street, Norfolk Va.

☞"Shadows are always larger and blacker than the objects that cause them," says some one. This is particularly true of the shadows of the trouble that never comes.

—Ladies and Misses Newmarkets, $2.50 each at Fowler & Co.'s. They were carried over from last year and must be sold. Also a lot of children's cloaks, size from from four to six years, from $1.25 up.

☞The Light House Board reports that Laurel Point and Hatteras Inlet Light Stations, owing to danger to them by running ice, have been abandoned and the lights and fog signals temporarily suspended.

—Our store is all Stove Up; that is to say we've got our stoves up for inspection in such quantity that they fill one side of our store. Robinson & Co.

—THE ROYAL BLUE LINE is the finest and fastest Railroad in the world. Address Arthur G. Lewis, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Norfolk, Va., or apply to M. B. Culpepper, Elizabeth City, N. C., for lowest rates to all points.

☞The CAROLINIAN is not able to answer the question, "What geometrical proposition was Archidemas engaged in demonstrating when he was killed?" He was doubtless making some circular drawings in the sand, and did not have time to explain them before he was assassinated by a Roman soldier.

—A lot of boys suits at $1.25 a suit and a few boys overcoats at $1.25 each a Fowler & Co.'s to close, also a lot of broken sizes in men's suits that will be sold a cut price.

☞They were having a little conjugal argument about the fondness of women for cosmetics, when he thought to clinch the argument by exclaiming, "Angels never paint." "Perhaps not," she calmly replied, "but all the same, you never saw an angel that wasn't painted." And the only way he could get out of it was by declaring that she was an angel, which compelled her to admit that he had seen at least one unpainted angel.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Mr. Viggo Lund, in charge of ENGLE'S PICTURE GALLERY, on Water street, is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the latest and best styles. Call and examine specimens and get price

☞Among our letters the other day only three of them had on the red two cent stamps, the others the new Columbian, and the contrast in size and color, and especially the latter, set us to recalling how often it has been changed even since the reduction of letter postage to two cents. Only a little while ago they were green, and not very long ago they were blue: yet how strange either of them would look on a letter now! Even the postoffice clerks would open their eyes in surprise to see one of them on a letter mailed.

☞The following are the names of the jurors drawn for the March term of Court:

L. J. Pritchard, G. Bright, J E Bailey, B Cartwright, Noah Burfort, J S Wilcox, N Treeblood, D M Simmons, G Waters, C L Weeks, J C Benbury, F G Thompson, A P Bowe, W H Walton, G Harris, J F Spence, Wm Towe, J F Scott, Thad Snowden, C T Lynch, Noah Baker, Geo. Woodhouse, J McB Whitney, W D Williams, W H Brite, Louis Rogers, J W Sherlock, Wm Speight, Clifton Sawyer, E C Brite, E S Willey, Wilson Sanderlin, Geo Etheridge, W H Sherlock and J A Temple.

☞Feeling that as editor of a Republican paper we ought not to continue in office under an Administration we cannot support, and whose policy from a sense of conviction as well as duty, we will be impelled to criticise, we have resigned the position of Deputy Collector of Customs at this Port, which we have held for nearly four years, to take effect at the close of this month.

—As to our successor, the Collector informs us that Mr. James C. Brooks has been appointed. As he was endorsed and recommended by nearly all of the leading active members of the party in the city and county, his appointment, of course, will give general satisfaction.

LOCAL MENTION

Garden making.—The Spring flowers are putting forth.—The lumber mills are very busy.—People find fault without looking for it.—Miss McCormick, of Philadelphia, is visiting her friend, Miss Grace Melick, on Water street.—The large livery stable of Mr. J. B. Fearing on Mathews street, north of Martin, is finished.—A new schooner named "Manie Carlis," 19.91 tons burden, built by Mr. Geo. W. Creef, jr., Manteo, was admeasured at this port the other day.—Too much "set 'em up again" is what brings a great many men down.—Harry Fowler, of Philadelphia, is here on a visit to his father, Mr. S. S. Fowler.—Kicked into notoriety, football.—The Versifier thus speaks of the spread of a certain kind of Atheism:

Though Atheists everywhere abound;
And yearly grows their number greater,
A self-made man is seldom found
Who does not worship his creator.

—Mrs. Ewell and Mrs. Kieth, of Williamston, have been visiting Mrs. P. Ewell, on Elliott street.—It is something of a bore to meet a man who wants to argue everything.—There was a very enjoyable sociable at the residence of Mr. W. T. Love, on Ehringhouse street, on Friday night.—It is said that the office-seekers have adopted the Forget-me-not as their favorite flower.—Love may be blind, but he knows when the parlor lamp is too high.—Captain Joshua Davis, of Camden, N. J., who was on a visit to his brother, Captain Peter Davis, of the steamer Neuse, gave us a call on Saturday.—"Andrew" begins to speak despairingly about the postoffice. He says he has the *names*, but thinks the "ring" is going to be allowed to set him aside. We fear, that like a good many other "seekers," he will realize that it isn't every man

Who sticks out his thumb
Will take in a plum.—

Mayor Stokes, of Hertford, was in the city on Saturday.—Do your work for you, agents.—A little tot in the Third Ward, after retiring the other night, was asked by her mother: "Did you tell God how naughty you have been?" "No," was the answer, "I was ashamed. I thought it had better not get out of the family."—What do you think of the man who borrows books and papers and never returns them?—Which travels faster, heat or cold? Heat, because you can easily catch cold.—The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. Literary Society have been resumed, taking place every Monday night. Everybody invited.—The Weather Prophet says:

Evening red and morning gray
Are sure signs of a pleasant day,
But evening gray and morning red
Will bring rain down on your head.

—The Corner Stone Colored Baptist Church on West Martin street, is being enlarged by a front extention and a bell tower will be added. John James is superintending the work.—The tong catchers do not begin to supply oysters enough to keep the canning factories running.—The work on Poindexter creek iron bridge progresses as fast as the weather permits. Mr. E. S. Willey is contractor.—Nature has so arranged it that a man can neither pat his own back nor kick himself.—The schooner "Morning Star" is on Pailin's ways for repairs.—The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a call from Rev. Dr. William Yost, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been on a short visit to his daughter, Mrs. R. O. Preyor, at Riverside. He occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday morning, preaching a very interesting sermon. He is a prominent and influential member of the Evangelical Association and left yesterday to attend a Conference which meets at Reading, Pa., to-morrow.—The new saw mill just completed by Kramer Brothers & Co. at Riverside, is the largest, most complete and best equipped of any in this section. They have also a Dry Kiln on the latest improved plans nearly finished.—An ounce of action is worth a pound of talk.—The local poet explains the secret of his girl's good nature thus:

There never was a picture sweeter,
More winsome or more bright,
She's always smiling, when you meet her,
Her teeth, you see, are white.

—There being several colored Presbyterian here, an effort is being made to organize a Sabbath School and to have stated Church services.—Sheriff T. P. Wilcox returned on Saturday from Stanton, Illinois, whither he had gone to attend the funeral of his mother, who resided and died there. She was 69 years of age.—Ex-Sheriff John L. Wood, on Road street, and Mrs John J. Grandy, on Lawrence st., are both seriously ill.—The Yellowstone Park exhibiton that was to come off at the Opera House on Friday night till last night, but, because of the bad weather, the crowd was small. The performance was a really good one.—Several of our townsmen left on the "Neuse" last evening to atteed the Newbern Fair.—A fire started in Leigh's Barber shop last night which, there being a high gale of wind, might have been a serious conflagration, but, fortunately, it was discovered in time to be easily extinguished.

Y. M. C. A. Literary Society

For the CAROLINIAN,

The Literary Society of the Y. M. C. A. of Elizabeth City met on Monday night and reorganized by the election of Wm. G. Underwood President, Rev. Dr. Johnston Vice President, Messrs Leroy and E. M. Underwood Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The following resolution will be debated at the next meeting on Monday evening, Feb. 27, at 8 p, m. sharp:

Resolved, That Hawaii (Sandwich Islands) should be annexed to the United States under the plan proposed by the latter Government.

The gentlemen appointed to speak are, in that affirmative, Messrs E. M. Underwood and J. P. Overman; in the negative, Messrs. S. J. Halstead and W. J. Griffin.

Billion Dollar Congress.

Progressive Farmer.

The appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress amounted to $988,000,000, lacking but $12,000,000 of being an even billion. The appropriations by the Fifty-second so far have reached $1,038,000,000, or 850,000,000 more than the Fifty-first. It has two weeks yet to work. We rise to remark that such reform as this is getting monstrous,

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It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, chest or lungs. Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Alex Wadsworth's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

John Moncure Robinson, president of the Seaboard Air Line system of railroads, of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company and the Old Dominion Steamship Company, died in Baltimore on the morning of the 14th of February, of pneumonia, in the 57th year of his age.

An unfailing remedy for croup and whooping cough. Mrs W. E. Lewis, 104 Polk st., Chicago, Ill., tells this: "I have used Dr Bull's Cough Syrup for nearly eight years and find it is a very valuable remedy. It cured our youngest child of croup and whooping cough and I always keep a bottle of it on hand for fear the little children might catch cold.

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Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

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This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.
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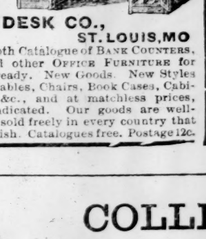
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To one of the nicest new stores and the largest line of fresh new seasonable novelties ever brought to this section of the Old North State. We are now located in our new quarters on Water Street, near the corner of Main, and have just returned from the factories with the
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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS TRUNKS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer an appreciative public. We have done business in Elizabeth City for a number of years and fully understand what the people want. We have struck the nail on the head this year, both as to
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We invite an inspection of these goods and promise satisfaction to each and every customer. Remember that we are now located in our new quarters on Water street near Main, where we will bid you a hearty welcome.
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That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
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New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at
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WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
THE BEST PEOPLE
are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
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Also Bibles, School Books; Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low
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STOCK OF GLASSWARE
which all acknowledge is the finest in the city, as it certainly is the cheapest. Glassware, is, however, only a feature of our stock. We have the most complete

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and other ware is without a possible rival. We would also call your attention to our complete stock of Notions, Books, Stationary, Pictures, Toys, Novelties, &c., &c.

LATER NEWS.

A SUDDEN thaw and heavy rains caused many Western streams to overflow their banks.

JAMES O'SHEA, Wilson Ingram and William Carmen were instantly killed and several other miners seriously injured by falling rock at Mine 15, in Sebastian County, Ark.

PRESIDENT HARRISON left Washington on a shooting trip to Benjies, Md. He went alone, but met some Philadelphia friends, and ex-Senator Sewell, of New Jersey.

PRESIDENT HARRISON signed the National Quarantine bill.

PRESIDENT HARRISON sent to the Senate a message recommending the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and accompanied it with the draft of an annexation treaty prepared by himself, Secretary Foster, and the representatives of the Provisional Government.

THE Japanese steamer Wakatsu Maru foundered, losing eleven lives, while entering the harbor of Nugata. Japanese fishing boats, whose crews numbered 400, were also believed to have been lost in a gale.

TWENTY people were killed and many injured at a carnival in Buda-Pesth, Hungary.

THE explosion at the McAbee Powder Company's works, near Verona, Penn., resulted in the killing of two men and serious injuries to four others

THERE is no settlement in prospect in the Monongahela Valley (Penn.) miners' strike. Since the strike began the cost to the operators has been $500,000 and the miners have lost in wages more than $1,000,000.

GENERAL ABRAM DALLY, who for many years raised the Stars and Stripes above the block house in Central Park, New York City, on National holidays, and who was one of the oldest of the few surviving veterans of the War of 1812, died in poverty at the residence of his grandson, Williamsburg, N. Y.

THE National amateur championship skating contests were decided at Red Bank, N. J. "Joe" Donoghue the American skating champion was beaten in three races. Moshier, of Storm King, won the quarter mile, and Rudd and Johnson the one, five, and ten mile races respectively. John S. Johnson, the wonder from Minneapolis, is now the brighest luminary in the skating fraternity.

TWIN brothers of the name of Tilleson, thirty-two years of age, had a difficulty over a trivial matter at Hammonsville, Ark., which resulted in one knocking the other man in the head with an axe, causing a fatal wound.

WILLIAM MCCOY, who murdered his sweetheart, Mollie Megruder, was hanged at Kansas City, Mo. McCoy confessed his crime on the scaffold.

A PARTING dinner was tendered to ex-Senator Carlyle, of Kentucky, in Washington, by his late associates in the Senate.

THE President gave Secretary Foster authority to issue bonds if he believed it necessary to protect the gold reserve.

BY direction of President Harrison the Adjutant-General of the Army prepared an order placing Brigadier-General E. A. Carr on the retired list on account of age. This action was taken against the protest of General Carr.

THIS has been an unusually severe winter in China. In Canton alone 300 beggars died in the jail. Suffering among the poor has been unprecedented. On one occasion in Hong Kong the thermometer was ten degrees below zero, the coldest on record there.

THE Emperor of Germany is practicing the alarm system on the Berlin Fire Brigade. Accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Hesse, he gives alarms when they are least expected, and then closely watch the results. His majesty the other day improvised a drill for the entire salvage corps, and the firemen in the central depot at Lindenstrasse, and, after reviewing the force, singled out and praised several of the men.

MRS. FRITZ HINKLEY (nee Florence Blythe) of San Francisco, parts with twenty-seven and a half per cent. of her newly inherited $5,000,000 estate in lawyers' fees.

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all *really good* things, they are imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

Mr. Geo. W. Cook
Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall

Great Suffering

After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head—Pain in the Stomach.

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt ***tired all the time,*** had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I had also severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains

in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa. ①

FREE AN OPTICAL ILLUSION; amusing and instructive. Send name, address and one cent stamp to PEEK & SON, *CORNER 45th STREET AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK.*

JAS. G. BLAINE Authorized Life. Bonanza for agents. Outfit only 25c. *E. F. Johnson & Co., No. 8 So. 11th St., Richmond, Va.*

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS

The Rival Political Parties Come to Blows.

The Governor Calls Out the Entire State Militia.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: Troops are in possession of the Kansas State House, every step and hallway is patrolled by the Kansas State Militia and sixty-four Republican members of the lower house of the Legislature can neither make their escape nor receive food or information of any kind from the outside world. Men are running up and down the streets of Topeka like mad and the wildest excitement prevails. Nearly every militia company in the State has been ordered to Topeka by the Populist Governor, and from all over the State despatches are pouring in to the Republican members telling of armed citizens who have responded to the Republican members' call for assistance. Every partisan in the city carries a revolver, and 200 Republican sergeants-at-arms are armed with either a musket or a revolver and some of them with both.

The remarkable condition of affairs which has led to the warlike demonstrations was caused by the fact that the long controversy between the Republican and Populist Houses had come to a crisis and that open riot had followed. The Republicans battered down the doors of Representative's Hall and forcibly took possession.

At 9 o'clock the stairs leading to the main entrance of Representative's Hall was guarded by about a dozen Populists. It was the intention of the Populists to admit all the members of the Republican House, but the employes of that body and all visitors were to be excluded. The guards at the top were armed.

At 9 o'clock the Republicans formed at the Cortland House and started for the State House. Leading the procession, arm in arm, were Speaker Douglass and Speaker pro tem. Hoch. At their side, acting as sergeant or chief marshal, was J. A. Cubbison. The members marched in twos and following them a large crowd of men.

The procession met with no opposition until it reached the main stairway leading up to the hall. Here stood a representative of Adjutant-General Artz and a number of assistants, who completely barred the way. Back of them on the stairs were other men, completely choking the narrow passage. A large crowd of spectators had gathered in the hall adjacent to the stairway, and when all the Republican members had fairly entered the east wing of the building the rush was tremendous.

The guards resisted and tried to intimidate the Republicans with a display of weapons. J. W. Butterfield, who had obtained an entrance through the press door, appeared at the head of the stairs and shouted:

"Men, for God's sake don't shoot. Don't be rash. Let there be no bloodshed. Come on, the way is clear."

This diverted the attention of the guards and the crowd rushed forward with irresistible force. One guard was struck in the face and dropped his gun. The others were driven into the hall, but they locked the doors behind them. The side door was broken open and the Republicans poured into the hall through the cloak room. The main door was still locked and the Populist guards had disappeared with the key. Speaker Douglass had provided himself with a sledge hammer, and, after making three demands that the door be unlocked, he proceeded to break the panels with the hammer, assisted by Representatives W. B. Swan and A. C. Sherman. The first blow tore a large hole in the heavy door and, with a piece of the wood, Lawyer Clemens aimed a blow at Representative Swan, striking him in the hand.

Another Populist drew a Winchester to his shoulder and was about to fire on the crowd, but desisted when he found himself covered by two revolvers in the hands of W. P. Wilcox, as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Swan, who is a boiler maker by trade, soon broke the lock on the main door, and, with a wild cheers, the Republicans entered and took possession of the hall. Some of the guards and two or three members were rather roughly handled during the conflict, but there were no serious results.

Business proceeded as though there had been no disturbance. The Populist members were not present, and the Populist guards, doorkeepers, and other officers were forced to retire from the hall, although no effort was made to exclude the regular Populist members who hold certificates of election.

At noon the Republicans had entire control of the hall, and the Populists did not attempt to hold a session. No adjournment was taken at noon, but at 1:20 p. m. dinner was served to the Republicans by five colored men from the Copeland Hotel.

During the afternoon the Populists, who have charge of the machinery of the State House, turned off the water, electric lights and heat from Representative Hall.

R. B. Welch, of Topeka, was sworn in as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and instructed to swear in 200 or more deputies to assist in supporting the Republican House. Welch is a large and powerful man, and his first act was to kick down a heavy door to a room which was said to conceal an armed body of Populists. It was found to be unoccupied. He then sent to the Washburn College and invoked the aid of the students of that institution to assist him in preserving order and resisting any attempt to overthrow the Republican organization. About forty students volunteered for the work, and places were assigned to them in the hall and lobbies. Some were armed with clubs and broomsticks, and all said they were eager for a scrimmage.

After the news of the conflict had been circulated through the towns adjacent to Topeka, the people commenced pouring into the city from every direction, in wagons, on horseback, and by rail. Most of the new arrivals were Populist sympathizers. Fully 5000 people were congregated on Capitol square, and every inch of space in the State House was occupied. Information was given that 1000 Republicans were on the way from Leavenworth, 300 from Kansas City and 200 from Ottawa.

Governor Lewelling and Adjutant-General Artz held a conference and decided to order out the militia, the Governor observing that he proposed to fight it out to the bitter end.

General Artz immediately ordered out the militia force of the State, which consists of less than 2000 men. Company C of Oakland, a suburb of Topeka, was the first to arrive, coming by electric cars. They marched immediately to the State House, and were welcomed with cheers by the Populists. Company G of Marion and Company B of Holton came in later by special train. Battery B of Topeka was called out, also Section A of the light artillery of Wichita, with a Gatling gun. Battery B took possession of the arsenal in the Capitol square, and arranged for issuing arms, ammunition and clothing to the soldiers. Three companies of volunteers were organized at the request of the Governor, and armed with carbines from the State arsenal.

At 16:30 that night there had been no advance made by the troops and no hostile demonstration on either side. The Populists have possession of the entrance to the State House, and the Republicans are resting quietly in Representative Hall.

The Populist House met in the basement of the west wing of the State House in pursuant to adjournment, but almost immediately adjourned until next day.

The Sheriff at Topeka swore in a posse of 1000 men, whereupon the Populists decided not to attempt to dislodge the Republican House, and the Governor sent it an offer of compromise. Governor Lewelling removed Colonel Hughes, who refused to lead the State militia against the besieged Republicans.

Origin of the Trouble.

The Democrats and the Populists fused on the electoral ticket at the Presidential election, and when the vote was canvassed it stood as follows: Harrison, Republican, 158,134; Weaver, Populist, 163,111, and Bidwell, Prohibitionist, 4553.

The canvass of the State ticket was not quite so simple. The State Board of Canvassers gave certificates to sixty-three Republicans for the House of Representatives, fifty-six Populists, five Democrats and one Independent. On January 10 an attempt was made by the Populists to organize the House. The Independent member voted with them, but the Democrats abstained from voting. In order that an organization might be effected, however, the Populists swore in three men who had been defeated, and it is alleged, admitted seven others who had no claims to seats, and undertook to conduct legislation. The effect of this was that there were two contending legislative bodies, two Speakers and two sets of officers.

An all night session was held on the first night of the organization, members of both bodies camping in the legislative halls. There were no sleeping accommodations and the members slept on the floor, the two rival speakers sharing one blanket, both being on the watch for developments.

The Senate, which has a Populist majority, recognized the House organized by the Populists, but the Republican House refused to recognize the notification of this fact sent them by the Senate. The Governor, who is a Populist, gave an official recognition to the Populist organization.

Both Houses came to a temporary agreement and adjourned. Committees of Conference were appointed with view to a settlement. In the meantime the Populists elected a State Treasurer, who undertook to take possession of his office without filing a legal bond. This was defeated by the lawful incumbent. The Republicans who had received certificates of election were made to obtain possession, the incumbents refusing to surrender their offices to men about whose election there was any dispute.

Judge John Martin, the leader of the fusion Democracy of Kansas, was elected to the United States Senate by a combination of Populists and Democrats on January 25. He obtained the solid vote of the twenty-five Populists and Democrats in the Senate, and in the Populist House he received sixty-two votes.

The Republicans are unable to muster a quorum to vote on the Senatorship. If the courts decide that the Republicans have the constitutional lower House then they will elect another Senator, and the contest for recognition will be transferred to Washington.

Mr. Ady has, however, been elected by the Republicans to the United States Senate, and he will make a claim for the seat now held by Senator Perkins.

Senator Perkins holds his seat by appointment and he will refuse to surrender it to Judge Martin should the latter endeavor to take it.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Mass of Stone Falls Into a Quarry at West Rutland, Vt.

By the cave-in of a wall in a West Rutland (Vt.) quarry, operated by the Vermont Marble Company, with which Senator Proctor is connected, seven men were killed outright, one died a few hours later and a number of others injured.

The victims, who were members of a gang at work channeling and taking away refuse, were buried beneath a mass of stone large enough to fill fifteen freight cars, and their bodies were horribly mangled.

As soon as the accident happened the electric danger signal was rung in at the company's office and the mills, and work everywhere was stopped at once. All the doctors in West Rutland and Rutland were called and responded quickly. Scores of men were also sent down into the quarry.

By 5 o'clock the vicinity of the quarry was crowded. Many of the relatives of the killed or injured were on hand, and they were frantic with grief. Many of the women tried to rush down into the quarry, but were prevented from doing so.

The quarry is known as the Sheldon "Covered Quarry," or quarry No. 3. Depth and surface considered, it is the largest quarry in the world. Its perpendicular depth is over two hundred and fifty feet, and from this the quarry runs eastward and downward under the hill 300 feet or more.

The loose pieces were removed and blasts put in to remove the larger pieces, some of which weighed many tons. Soon one dead body was found and taken from under the shelf into the open part of the quarry. It was so mutilated it could not be recognized.

Before any more dead could be found a large mass of rock had to be blasted away, which took some time. Under the middle of a piece of rock enough to fill two freight cars were found the bodies of two men so closely jammed together that they looked like one. Neither body could be recognized.

The cause of the caving in of the quarry is not positively known. The mass of stone which covered the men who were at work close by was eighty feet in length and twenty feet wide.

It fell without the least warning and all who were at work there were at once covered. A prominent marble company official believes that the stone was loosened by freezing. Eighty men were at work in the quarry.

T. A. Maguire undertook to go into the quarry after the disaster. He fell from the ladder forty feet, and was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

All the victims carried accident insurance with the Vermont Marble Company. The families of the dead will receive $500 each in all cases, with one-half the yearly wages if the wages were over $1000 a year. The injured men will receive one-half their weekly wages and all doctors' bills.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE Michigan World's Fair Board will make an exhibition of its newspapers.

GERMANY'S building at the World's Fair is a handsome structure, costing $155,000, and is nearly completed.

THE Royal Chorus Society of Belgium, more than a hundred strong, will visit the World's Fair and take part in the concerts in choral hall.

IN the Fine Arts exhibit at the World's Fair will appear three pictures from Windsor Castle, loaned by Queen Victoria, and several from the Prince of Wales's collection.

THE Japanese royal family will be represented at the World's Fair. It is announced positively that the eldest son and probable successor of the Mikado will visit Chicago in September.

THE list of Germany's exhibitors at the Fair contains 5077 names. Represented in it are 230 cities and towns of the Empire, and of these forty cities send more than ten exhibits each.

THE King of Siam, at his own expense, has decided to make an interesting display in the manufactures, agricultural and forestry buildings at the World's Fair, and will also erect a royal pavilion of elaborate carved woods.

THE winning exhibitors at the World's Fair will each receive a bronze medal and a handsome diploma, setting forth the specific purpose for which the medal was awarded. Provision will be made, it is expected, for 75,000 medals and diplomas.

THE Queen Regent of Spain will be represented at the World's Columbian Exposition by the Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine. The Spanish Cabinet has sanctioned their visit to the World's Fair as representatives of Queen Regent Christina.

AN English salt concern has made a salt statue, modeled after Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New York harbor. The statue is five and a half feet high and stands on a rock salt base seven feet high. The salt was taken from a mine 250 feet deep. The English firm will send it as an exhibit to the World's Fair.

THE Paterson and Newark mills of New Jersey will make a splendid silk exhibit at the World's Fair. The silk in all its stages of manufacture will be displayed, together with the silk worms and cocoons from which the silken threads will be spun and passed through various manipulations until they appear in the finished silk texture ready for the market.

THE "white city," as the World's Fair grounds and buildings are termed, has the equipment of a model municipality. It has a combined water capacity of 54,000,000 gallons a day, and will soon have 100,000,000. It has 25 miles of water mains and 291 hydrants. A hundred more will be provided. There are 3 steam fire engines, 4 chemical engines, a ladder truck, water tower, 40 hose carts, 23,750 feet of hose, 1(5) hand fire extinguishers, 2500 fire pails, a steam fire boat, 65 firemen, 150 alarm boxes, 150 patrol telephones, 500 guards, complete electric light and sewerage systems, etc., etc. By the time the Fair opens many of these facilities and equipments will be greatly increased and perfected.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The President-Elect's Official Family Certainties and Probabilities.

A dispatch from Lakewood, N. J., President-elect Cleveland's winter home, says:

It may now be stated authoritatively that Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, is to be Secretary of State. More than two weeks ago it was announced that this portfolio had been tendered him. Judge Gresham hesitated about accepting it, and Don M. Dickinson was sent to Chicago to do a little missionary work with him. As the result of these negotiations Mr. Cleveland has received a letter from Judge Gresham accepting the Secretaryship of State. This is authoritative and comes from a man who has read the letter. Moreover Mr. Cleveland has received two other letters of acceptance from men whom he has invited to enter his Cabinet, and he was correspondingly happy to-day. These letters were from Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, Mr. Cleveland's former law partner. It is supposed that Smith will succeed Rusk as Secretary of Agriculture, and that Bissell will be the next Postmaster-General. At any rate, the Cabinet fixtures up to date are Carlisle, Lamont, Gresham, Smith and Bissell. With these certainties the slate thus far is:

Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana; Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; Postmaster-General, Wilson S. Bissell, of New York; Secretary of Agriculture, Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

COMMISSIONER EVANS, representing Queen Liliuokalani, in an interview says the chief objection to an annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States is the population of 20,000 Chinese coolies.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

44TH DAY.—The Vice-President presented the memorial of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands——The conference report on the bill to restore to the public domain a portion of the White Mountain Apache Indian reservation was agreed to——The Railroad Car Coupler bill was further discussed, but went over——The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was referred.

45TH DAY.—A bill was discussed to appraise the improvements made by actual settlers upon the public lands, holding in good faith under the United States, in the Dequioa and Yosemite reservations in California——The Car Coupler bill was passed by a vote of thirty-nine to ten——The conference report on the Fortifications bill was agreed to——Mr. Sherman then moved to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill, so as to make it the "unfinished business." The motion was agreed to—yeas thirty three, nays nineteen.

46TH DAY.—The Senate refused to take up the bill to admit New Mexico into the Union—thirty to fourteen——Messrs. Frye and Morgan urged the passage of the Nicaraguan Canal bill.

47TH DAY.—The Nicaraguan Canal bill was before the Senate for a couple of hours, and was then laid aside so that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill might be proceeded with.

48TH DAY.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty was received from the President and considered, but was not made public——The Appropriations Committee opposed the river and harbor items in the Sundry Civil bill——The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was placed on the calendar.

49TH DAY.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty and correspondence were made public——The river and harbor items cut from the Sundry Civil bill by the committee were restored.

In the House.

47TH DAY.—The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Without closing the general debate the committee arose, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

48TH DAY.—The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill. Republicans filibustered against limiting the pension debate——The committee then rose, and, public business having been suspended, the House paid its meed of respect to the memory of the late Edward F. McDonald, of New Jersey. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. English, Geissenhamer, Bergen, Campbell, Cummings, Covert, Cadmus and Newberry, and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned.

49TH DAY.—The conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill was agreed to——The District of Columbia Committee then took the floor. Half a dozen measures of entirely local import were passed——The House refused to prohibit the use of wine at the Inauguration ball on March 4.

50TH DAY.—The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was taken up. After further debate the committee rose, and the House, without coming to any conclusion thereon, adjourned.

51ST DAY.—The House passed the Senate bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of General Abner Doubleday——The house resumed the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill, general debate on which was closed.

52D DAY.—A resolution was adopted in relation to the contested election case of Reynolds versus Shonk, from the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, confirming the title of the contestee to his seat——The Pension Appropriation bill was then discussed. The amendment for a transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department was defeated by a vote of fifty-three to ninety-five. A similar action was taken on the other committee amendments, which were defeated without a division. Mr. Turpin, of Alabama, and Mr. Waugh, of Indiana, came to blows before the Speaker and the House had to be adjourned because of the row.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYER has introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of the land at Valley Forge as a public park. The act provides that the improvement, preservation, policing and maintenance of the park shall be in the hands of ten commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, for a term of five years.

IN 1891 Alabama produced 4,300,000 tons of coal. In 1892 it was 5,270,000 tons, an increase of nearly twenty-two per cent.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

7	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 45	@	$2 50
Medium, 1892, choice	2 15	@	2 20
Pea, 1892, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 85	@	3 00
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 15	@	2 20
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	—	@	2 00
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	—	@	—
St. & Penn., firsts	—	@	—
Western, firsts	27	@	28
Western, seconds	24	@	26
Western, thirds	22	@	23
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	28	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	25	@	26
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	24	@	24
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	25	@	26
Welsh tubs, 2ds	22	@	24
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	24	@	25
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	21	@	22
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	21	@	22
W. Factory, seconds	19	@	20
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	17	@	18
	CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	13	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	12	@	—
Full cream, good to prime	11	@	11½
Part skims, choice	8½	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8
Part skims, common	4	@	6
Full skims	1	@	2½
	EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	29	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	29
Limed—State	—	@	—
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb	15	@	20
W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	8 00	@	10 00
	HOPS.		
State—1892, fair to choice	23	@	24
1891, prime	16	@	21
1892, common to good	19	@	23
Old odds	6	@	10
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	14	@	14½
Western, per lb	14	@	—
Spring Chickens, local, lb	—	@	13
Western per lb	12½	@	13
Roosters, old, per lb	8½	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13½
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	85	@	1 12
Western, per pair	80	@	1 00
Geese, Western, per pair	1 62	@	2 00
Pigeons, per pair	40	@	45
	DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	17
Chickens—Phila., per lb	15	@	18
Western, per lb	14	@	—
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	14	@	—
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	12	@	15
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	7	@	11
Squabs—Dark, per doz	3 00	@	—
White, per doz	4 00	@	—
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 37	@	2 63
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 25	@	2 37
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@	2 62
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	6 00	@	8 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Eastern, red, per bbl	3 50	@	3 75
State, per bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	—	@	2 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	—
Patents	4 60	@	4 70
Wheat—No. 2 Red	80¾	@	81¾
Rye—State	56	@	61
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@	67
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	51	@	53
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	41½
Mixed Western	38	@	40
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	67½
Lard—City Steam	—	@	12.00c
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	7¼	@	9¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	55 00
Calves, City dressed	9	@	13
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 75	@	5 50
Lambs, per lb	4½	@	8½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	8 75	@	9 00
Dressed	10	@	11½

Hereditary Foes.

The memory of the Pima, nor do his traditions, run so far back that a mortal enmity with the Apaches did not exist. The first thing the Pima child is taught is to hate the Apache, the vandal of the great American desert, and he seldom forgets his teaching. Though it is not so bad now that the Apaches have surrendered to the United States Government, still the hatred exists, and when the opportunity is presented the Pima heaps all kinds of contumely upon the heads of the Apaches.

As is known the Pimas seldom leave their valley homes, and as the Apaches are now on the reservation under the surveillance of troops, it is rarely that they meet, though last winter a company of the Apache soldiers were brought through the city under a United States officer. Before they had been here an hour their old enemies, the Pimas and Maricopas, all knew of it, and by the middle of the afternoon fully 2000 were in town to see them. The Apache sentinel had been taught enough military discipline to know that he must not resent the insults heaped upon him by the Indian onlookers, but it must have been a hard trial to his wild nature.

Years ago the Apaches and the Pimas often settled their differences by single combat or pitched battles, and there is now one Pima living who killed six Apaches in one day in single combat near where the Sacaton Agency is located. The Pima used his ironwood club, about two feet in length, and the Apaches their spears and war clubs. It is wonderful how skillful these Pimas are in the use of their clubs, fencing with them equal to the exhibition of a French master of the foils.—Phœnix (Arizona) Herald.

In the dining-room of an English hotel a Scriptural text is hung on the wall, as follows: "Wait on the Lord and He shall exalt thee to inherit the land," and alongside of it is a warning from the landlord, reading: "Watch your hat and overcoat, as the proprietor is not responsible for them."

Lessing married a widow with four children and made them a good stepfather.

Distilling Roses in Turkey.

We stopped before a khan, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, to look at a distillery and rose field. In front of a long shed six large caldrons stood over the brazier, and into these vessels about 100 pounds' worth of roses were put with warm water. The iron tubes through which the vapor escapes passed through a long tin receptacle shaped like a trough, which was filled with cold water, and below which large glass bottles stood to receive the first distillation. Three distillations are necessary before the oil of the rose appears. We were shown a small bottle into which the essence just distilled had been poured. The color is a rich gold, and the smell is strong, subtle, and penetrating, pleasant for the first instant, but soon producing a sense of giddiness and oppression in the head. It affects everything near it, and the perfume clings tenaciously even in open air.

The proprietors are secured from being cheated, as the peasants cannot endure the perfume they themselves manufacture, and make no use of it whatever. It is sealed up in leaden bottles and sent to the great perfume emporiums in London and Paris.

Pork a Tit-bit for Alligators.

There is a large trade in alligators' teeth in the South, for they are treasured as mementoes by tourists. In Jacksonville, Fla., one may have them mounted with aluminum, gold or silver as vinaigrettes, and they are sometimes prettily marked and tinted. A good many boars' teeth are sold for those of alligators, but the difference between them is decided, those of the boar curving into a quarter circle, while those of the alligator are rounder and nearly straight. Apropos of both animals, there is nothing that 'gator likes better than fresh pork and he will toddle three miles from water for a Florida razorback. In cool weather he buries himself in mud and becomes dormant until it grows warm. Hunters still make a living by killing him for his hide and teeth. The killing of alligators from the decks of river steamers in Florida has been stopped by law.—Chicago Herald.

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Is the verdict of every woman who has used **Royal Baking Powder.** Other baking powders soon deteriorate and lose their strength, owing to the use of inferior ingredients, but **Royal Baking Powder** is so carefully and accurately compounded from the purest materials that it retains its strength for any length of time, and the last spoonful in the can is as good as the first, which is not true of any other baking powder.

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PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

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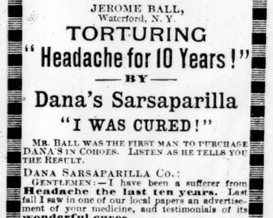

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